

valuable horses from a house in Melfi where Roger himself was a guest.*

Gisulf of Salerno remained the last native champion of Lombard freedom. Practically only Salerno was now his; the Normans had shorn away most of the old principality; and even in the remnant he was sore pressed by Richard and William Hauteville. He sought allies in the Amalfitans, the masters of the sea. Meanwhile, Pandulf V. of Capua died (1057); Richard at once besieged the city and forced it to surrender in June, 1058. The Lombard dynasty came to an end after two centuries of hereditary succession, and Richard became the first of a Norman line of dukes.

The necessities of the Reformed Papacy all these years were inclining the Roman Curia to a recognition of the Normans. At Easter, 1059, the Lateran Council, held under the presidency of Nicholas II., but guided by the will of Hildebrand, declared that with the cardinals lay the election of the Roman pontiff. This decisive step, intended to purge Papal elections from simony and popular influence, was aimed largely if not mainly at the Roman and local nobility, who had so frequently dominated the Papacy, and who re-

mained still the great danger to those
Reforming
principles which Leo IX. had carried
into the
Papal office. But it struck also at
imperial
claims, for though it decreed that the
cardinals

¹ Malaterra, L, chap, xix, xxv, xxvi.